

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and area of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lookout Cave

other names/site number 24PH0402

2. Location

street and number 3.5 miles southwest of Zortman, Montana ☐ not for publication

city or town Zortman ☒ vicinity

state Montana code MT county Phillips code PH zip code

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

AS the designated authority under the National Historic preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nomination <input type="checkbox"/> request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant <input type="checkbox"/> nationally <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> statewide <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> locally. (<input type="checkbox"/> see continuation sheet for additional comments.)	
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government	

In my opinion, the property <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria. (<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet for additional comments.)	
Signature of commenting official/Title	Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:) <u></u>		
<u></u>		
<u></u>		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	1	sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	objects
		1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)	Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A	N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Camp = cave/rockshelter	VACANT/Not in Use
RELIGION/ceremonial = pictographs	
RECREATION AND CULTURE/work of art = rock art	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
Other: Rockshelter/cave	foundation N/A
	walls N/A
	roof N/A
	other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Lookout Cave is located in a south-facing Madison Limestone outcropping at the base of Silver Peak in the Little Rocky Mountains in north-central Montana. The cave contains a prehistoric occupation site including pictographic rock art in an outer room and inner chamber. The original site recorders found large numbers and varieties of artifacts on the surface of the cave floor in the 1960s (Barnier 1969a; 1969b).

The cave consists of two main features, an inner chamber and outer room. The outer room resembles a rock shelter rather than a true cave. The entrance is wide, open, and shallow in depth. The ceiling, approximately 12 meters high at the front, bends in an erratic pattern to meet a semi-circular floor about 10 meters wide and 7 meters deep. The soil fill of the outer room is rocks and boulders with windblown silt.

At the rear of the outer room, on the west side of the cave, is a narrow, vertical opening extending above the ceiling down to a point 3 meters above the current cave floor level. Below this opening to the inner chamber is a second opening that was filled with rock and dirt before the 1969 excavations. This opening is a horizontal crevice that is now approximately 30 centimeters tall and 2 meters wide. The inner chamber is relatively dark and measures 6.5 meters wide by 12 meters deep and 9.5 meters from floor to ceiling. A sliver of light comes in through the upper passage and falls upon the back wall, illuminating the large bison pictograph there. Prior to excavations in 1969, entrance into the inner chamber was gained only by crawling along a crevice approximately 5 meters to the vertical opening and then dropping about 4 meters to the inner chamber's floor. The soil fill of the inner chamber is windblown silt and a few stones, as well as twigs dropped by rodents and rodent dung.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)
See Continuation Sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHAEOLOGY/Prehistory

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Native American

ART

RELIGION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
500-1200 years before present (Prehistoric- Late Prehistoric)

Significant Dates

NA

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation
Native American

Architect/Builder

NA

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:
Bureau of Land Management

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .2 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	12	680782mE	5305566mN	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2				4			

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The site boundaries consist of the outside extent of the cave itself. The dimensions of the cave are the dimensions of the site.

Boundary Justification

The site and the site's important data are contained within the cave.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patrick Walker-Kuntz (FRS) and Alicia D. Beat (BLM)

organization Field Research Services/Bureau of Land Mgmt date 4-15-2008 and 3/31/2009

street & number 229 Alderson Ave/PO Box 911 telephone 406-248-7783/406-262-2840

city or town Billings/Havre state MT zip code 59101/59501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Bureau of Land Management, Malta Field Office

street & number 501 South 2nd Street East telephone (406) 654-5100

city or town Malta state MT zip code 59101

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Narrative Description, Continuation

The cave contains at least 35 individual pictographic images (probably more), in both the outer room and inner chamber. John and Mavis Greer visited the site in 1994 to make a general inventory of the paintings to provide an overview of what is present. "The pictographs in this cave are numerous and complex. Accomplishing a good recording of the points will involve intensive work for several weeks" (Greer and Greer 1994). The pictographs appear to represent several different painting episodes over an extended period of time. There are several different colors including shades of red, orange, black, yellow, and combinations of these. Different styles are present with much super positioning.

The Greer's described the following pictographs (followed by a number corresponding to numbers on the site sketch map): a lizard (1), a smear (2), an M-shaped anthropomorph (3), a smear (4), 2 M-shaped anthropomorphs (5), a turtle (6), finger line anthropomorph (7), anthropomorph (8), anthropomorph (9), geometric figure (10), small indistinct figures (11), 4 finger lines (12), smear (13), hand print (14), a 3 pronged figure (14b), solid red painted area (15), a hand print (16), anthropomorph (16b), M-shaped anthropomorphs (17, 18, and 19), smears (20), anthropomorph (21) mask or face (21b), M-shaped anthropomorphs (22 and 23), shields (24 and 25), anthropomorphs (26 and 27), smear (28), bison (29), deer (30), 3 finger lines (31), 2 smears (32), geometric design (33), 3 finger lines (34), finger lines (35 and 36), smears (37 and 38), finger lines (39), smear (40), and 4 finger lines (41). The site was revisited by Field Research Services in 2007. An accompanying sketch map of the pictographs is included with the nomination; figures whose number is not shown on the site sketch map were not relocated by field personnel in 2007.

In addition to the above pictographs, Field Research Services personnel recorded two more images, A and B. "A" is a 1 meter long red finger line anthropomorph shaman figure with arms bent at elbows with a crossbar at the neck and large headdress. This is located below number 5 under a small diagonal overhang. "B" is a red pentagon with a center dot, half dollar size with seven to nine short horizontal lines extending from each side and one long finger brush line protruding from the top. Adjacent and to the right is a 3 cm circle with center dot. The additional images may not have been visible during the 1994 recording. Pictographic images can be viewed differently in varying degrees and brightness of sunlight. It is possible that the time of day and month the past inventory was completed may have some effect upon image visibility.

Lookout Cave surface collection and excavation produced many significant artifacts, including projectile points, lithic tools, bone tools, bone decorative items, arrow shafts, and wooden decorative items. The unique cave environment contributed to the outstanding preservation of these artifacts. There is no evidence of post-contact/proto-historic Native American occupation. The surface collection yielded a plethora of lithic tools including 46 projectile points, primarily Plains Side-Notched, dating to the Late Prehistoric Period, one graver or awl, and one blade. Bone, shell, and fossil artifacts include at least six highly polished bone beads of rodent or bird bone, a decorated and perforated turtle shell ornament, a perforated claw, two belemnites (fossils) incised with grooves around the large end, possibly to be worn as pendants, one ground and polished ammonite fossil, known as a "buffalo stone" by some tribes, and a "gaming stick" consisting of a bent shaft with six red bands.

Sixty-five arrowshaft specimens were collected from the floor of the cave (Barnier 1969b). Of these, 27 (42%) were nocked. The nocks are roughly U-shaped and average .6 to 1 cm in depth and .4 to .6 cm in width at their widest points. The shafts are all tapered, so the nock end is an average of .55 cm, while the middle of shafts averages .95 cm. wide. One shaft has a conical hole apparently used to fit a foreshaft as part of a compound arrowshaft. Another specimen has a beveled end that resembles that of a foreshaft. At least five trimmed eagle feathers were found in the cave, measuring 2 cm in width and 8 to 16 cm in length, likely intended as fletching for arrow shafts. Approximately one-third of the shafts from the cave exhibit a combination of two or three thin, shallow incised lines that are straight, wavy or a combination of straight and wavy, running lengthwise along the shaft. Barnier (1969) suggests these may be symbolic of lightning "to invoke the spirit of destruction to dwell in the arrow". Every shaft recovered from Lookout Cave has remains of red or black pigment, pitch, or lines incised over the length of the shaft. While these are commonly interpreted as ownership markings, they may have had religious meaning. The only complete shaft in the artifact assemblage is tapered at both ends with the thickest portion in the middle. This one-piece shaft has been nocked on both ends. One nock is very pronounced and V-shaped while the other is shallow and U-shaped. Two arrowshafts still display sinew used for binding the parts of the arrow, and sinew bindings also remain on several of the projectile points. John Brumley (2009) recently had one of the arrow shaft fragments radiocarbon dated, yielding a conventional C14 age of 400 ± 40 BP (AD 1510-1590).

Archaeologists recovered a wooden flute, or whistle, constructed from elderberry. The artifact exhibits a lengthwise split shaft, with pith removed, interior walls thinned, and the two halves cemented together to form a hollow cylinder. The length of the body is 13 cm, though a portion is missing. The mouthpiece is a 1.2 cm long continuation of the body, cut into a triangular shape. On each of the two halves of the whistle are incised insect glyphs resembling an ovoid body with five legs on one side, four legs on the other, and two legs, or feelers, protruding from both the front and back.

Excavations

In 1963, members of both the Milk River Archeological Society (MRAS) and the Billings Archaeological Society (BAS) visited the site for the purpose of recording the rock art present. During this visit, MRAS and BAS members discovered the pieces of wooden arrow shafts, cut feather fletching, and other organic and inorganic cultural items on the floor of the cave mixed amongst the extensive litter mat. The floor of the cave was examined intensively for cultural material. These investigations provided the data presented by Barnier (1969b).

Due to its isolated location and the fact that vandalism had already taken place (a pothunter's hole in the back chamber in 1969 was nearly a meter in depth and exposed three charcoal zones in profile [Barnier 1969b]), the BLM contracted the University of Montana to conduct a program of excavation at the site. The excavation program was conducted during September and October of 1969 by a crew of five consisting of Burton Williams, Lynn Berry, Dale Fredlund, Lynn O'Brian, and Linda Ward. Burt Williams served as project director. Dr. Dee C. Taylor from the UM Anthropology Department initiated the field project and supervised the first week of fieldwork. Floyd Sharrock, then chairman of the Anthropology Department, also visited the site during the course of fieldwork. Several cubic meters of cave floor sediments were excavated, particularly along the west wall of the outer room. Barnier's report (1969a) does not discuss any details of the excavation. No excavation report has yet been produced, though one is currently in production by John Brumley of Ethos Consultants. Artifact photos included in this form were taken by John Brumley. In addition to the described surface materials, excavations yielded other projectile point styles including Avonlea, Besant, Pelican Lake, and McKean Complex, dating to the Middle Middle Prehistoric (Middle Archaic) Period (approximately 3000 to 4000 years ago). The scarcity of these older projectile point types suggest they may have been collected by the later occupants of the site.

Integrity

The physical integrity types necessary for site eligibility under Criterion D relate directly to the research questions proposed. In general, archaeological integrity may be demonstrated by the presence of: spatial patterning of surface or subsurface artifacts or features that represent differential uses or activities; or lack of serious disturbances to the property's archaeological deposits¹. The Lookout Cave site retains good integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A small amount of graffiti and vandalism present on the cave walls is minor and does not compromise the site's integrity in regard to its rock art. Controlled investigations and excavations conducted in the 1960s helped mitigate effects of earlier looting episodes and pre-empted much of the damage that would have been done by later collectors and looters. Furthermore, the site's dry cave environment has preserved otherwise perishable artifacts of materials such as wood and bone that are almost never found in other site types. These artifacts are also datable through absolute dating techniques such as radiocarbon 14 dating. This unusual aspect of the site's artifact assemblage enhances the integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association of 24PH402 well beyond what is normally expected at prehistoric sites. The rare level of preservation and quality of information contained in the site and its artifacts is excellent. The artifacts are now under the auspices of the BLM Billings Curation Center.

¹ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties*.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Lookout Cave 24PH402 is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D, history of, or potential to yield important data, is usually used for scientific evaluation of archaeological sites. The site contains sufficient, recoverable information to answer research questions about the prehistory of the area, and the site has the necessary kinds and configurations of data sets and integrity to address important research questions.

Data sets include the types of artifacts, features, and patterned relationships between them found at the site. Topics that can be used to frame research designs include, but are not limited to topics such as economics of subsistence; technology and trade; land use and settlement; social and political organization; ideology, religion, and cosmology; paleoenvironmental reconstruction; and ecological adaptation². Information yielded is based on the analysis and evaluation of a site's data sets and their patterning within the framework of research questions. If this information is important and contributes to our understanding of human history, the site is eligible. Lookout Cave is a rare site that contains the data set necessary to address all of these topics.

Archaeological investigations have been conducted in the study area since the Smithsonian Missouri River Basin Survey work of the late 1940s. Since that time, nearly 10 thousand sites have been recorded. While these studies have produced information on the prehistoric and historic occupations, a great deal remains to be learned. In the recent Malta area cultural resource overview, the data base of 6,955 recorded prehistoric sites lists only nine rock shelter or cave components (Walker-Kuntz and Walker-Kuntz 2007). Most of the prehistoric cultural resources in this region, which are recorded on the inventory level only, are of an unknown age. This makes comparison with other sites in the region or linking sites to research questions very difficult beyond general settlement patterns and leads to assuming that land use strategies and subsistence patterns remained static through time. The overwhelming number of projects and reports in the region are inventories, leaving data gaps in temporal information, geomorphologic data, faunal and floral records because these types of information are normally not collected through inventory. Less than approximately 3 percent of sites in the Malta Overview area have received any form of subsurface investigation. Significant data from investigations at Lookout Cave greatly supplements the data from inventories in the region, adding critical information to many research questions drawn from previous investigations conducted in the area and surrounding region. Primary are those that address general temporal, subsistence and settlement, and paleo-climatic questions. Land use models that have been hypothesized for the area could be tested against data from Lookout Cave, addressing some of the unknowns regarding subsistence and settlement strategies. Lookout Cave, with its rare artifacts and intriguing rock art, demonstrates that prehistoric cultural interaction and process are not exclusively subsistence related. This site has the potential to address broader cultural developments than most prehistoric sites in the region, particularly aspects of the cultural history of the region and the chronology of settlement in the study area. Cultural historic research topics may focus on the ethnicity of site occupants and changes of ethnicity through time. The data can also supplement the specific, local cultural chronology that can be compared to the generalized regional chronology that is usually assumed. Lookout Cave is also valuable for its paleoethnographic research potential, which includes not only lifeways but also worldview (the cognitive dimension) and social/cultural processes such as ethnogenesis.

Preliminary findings indicates the cave materials appear to represent a single occupational event by a small group of males who occupied the site for a period of a few weeks, which on the basis of the corrected C-14 date took place about 1400AD³. It is not a rock shelter or cave occupied repeatedly over a long period of time, and neither its' organic or inorganic assemblage is typical of open air campsite assemblages in the region. A limited part of the assemblage appears to reflect materials lost, broken and discarded in the process of tool manufacture and game processing, but much of the "high value" materials were probably cached in the cave with the intent of eventually retrieving them.

The Havre Daily News (November 15, 1925) provided an ethnographic account suggesting the cave was occupied by a war party that presumably was not able to return and retrieve the materials they cached. For instance, the presence of a stone lance point present, and definite evidence of arrow manufacture. Analysis of arrow shaft fragments indicate a minimum of 104 arrows. This account is inconsistent in reference to the archaeological evidence which indicates the site is prehistoric in age and pre-dates the presence of horses. However, the character of the site's setting and its cultural assemblage is quite consistent with interpreting the site as reflecting a short term occupation by members of a war party, waiting for opportunities to raid small enemy groups; and getting caught in a situation where they were either all killed or forced to abandon the area, leaving behind possessions cached in the cave. The presence of a lance point, shaft smoothers, and evidence that arrow manufacture was a significant activity are items which specifically support such an interpretation. The presence of three shaft smoothers possibly are from the toolkit's of three different individuals.

Another plausible explanation for the site and its cultural material contents is that it represents an area of retreat where an individual isolated and removed himself from his usual environment to conduct religious or sacred activities and also to manufacture, minimally, arrows. If so, the volume of culturally modified faunal remains would suggest such use took place on multiple occasions - possibly by the same individual for short intervals of time over a period of years. The evidence of arrow and chipped stone manufacturing activities does not seem to support this interpretation of site use while the presence of pictographs and other high value cultural items can be argued to support neither interpretation.

² U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties*.

³ Personal Communication from John Brumley to Alicia Beat, 2009)

Culture Historic Overview

The prehistory of the Northwestern Plains generally includes four cultural periods: Paleo-Indian, Middle Prehistoric, Late Prehistoric, and the Protohistoric. These periods are typically distinguished in the archaeological record by distinctive artifacts and feature types. Current cultural chronologies rely primarily upon projectile point styles and certain tool types as diagnostic temporal and cultural markers.

Early occupation of north-central Montana dates to a period circa 11,000 to 8,000 years before present (BP), and has been identified as the Early Prehistoric Period (Brumley and Rennie 1993). Big game, including now extinct mammals, apparently formed the subsistence base for the people of this period, generally referred to as Paleoindians. Evidence for occupation in this part of Montana is limited to distinctive projectile points (spear) types that can be related to more extensive sites excavated elsewhere in the Northern Great Plains. No projectile points from this period have been reported from the Little Rocky Mountains.

The Middle Prehistoric Period is generally dated from circa 8,000 to 1,300 years BP. During this period the subsistence base expanded to include smaller game and more plant resources, although bison hunting remained the primary focus on the Northern Great Plains. There is some evidence of communal efforts to hunt groups of large mammals in the later part of the period. Sites dating to this time period are often characterized by projectile points that presumably were designed to be used with a spear (or dart) thrower (atlatl).

The Late Prehistoric Period dates from circa 1,300 years BP to historic contact, which occurred in the general project area in 1805 with the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Bison hunting remained the primary subsistence activity with many of the sites exhibiting evidence of communal behavior (Brumley and Rennie 1993). The bow and arrow became the hunting weapon of choice, and some groups utilized pottery. The ceramic were strongly related to Middle Missouri ceramics, suggesting trade with and migration from the east. The horse and Euro-American trade goods began filtering into the area in the early part of the eighteenth century resulting in drastic changes in the lifestyles of the native population.

Early recorded intrusions by non-Native Americans into the general area were by the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1805, although Lewis and Clark did not explore the Little Rocky Mountains. The archaeology and ethnographic records indicate that the general area had been occupied for thousands of years previously, and was occupied at the time of the Euro-American exploration and use. Following exploration, early Euro-American use of the Little Rocky Mountains in the first part of the nineteenth century was by fur trappers, with prospectors following in the last decades of the century.

The first sustained use Euro-American use of the Little Rocky Mountains was in 1884, when Pike Landusky and other developed the first paying placer mines in Alder Gulch, leading to the development of the town of Landusky. Landusky later staked the first patented lode claims in the Little Rocky Mountains (recorded on 1892), as the early placer workings had rapidly been depleted. Because of the increased mining activity in the Little Rocky Mountains, Montana politicians influenced the establishment of a commission to negotiate further land concessions from the Native Americans. The result was the Grinnell Agreement of 1896, in which the Native Americans at Fort Belknap ceded a portion of the Little Rocky Mountains from the southern part of the reservations to the U. S. government for \$360,000.

Beginning in the middle of the nineteenth century, the U. S. government initiated the first of several treaties with the Plains Indians, first to facilitate exploration and trading by delineating tribal territories and discouraging intertribal warfare, and later to open up former tribal lands to settlement for the purposes of farming, ranching, and mining. The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 gathered all the Plains tribes together and determined the domain of each tribe and obligated each tribe to respects the lands of its neighbors. The Blackfeet and Gros Ventre were recognized as the occupants of the north central region of Montana, east of the continental divide. The Fort Laramie Treaty served as the catalyst for other treaties including the 1855 Treaty with the Blackfeet, Gros Ventre, Assiniboine, Nez Perce, Flat Head, and Pend d'Oreille (Woods 1981). Stemming from the efforts of Isaac I. Steven, the 1855 Treaty created a vast Indian reserve in Northern Montana which was shared by Gros Ventre and Assiniboine with the Blackfeet. This Reserve included the Little Rocky Mountains. The area where Lookout Cave is located was not part of the Grinnell Agreement but was ceded to the federal government in 1855 under the 1855 Treaty.

Bibliography

Barnier, Cecil

1969a *Site Form 24PH402*. Site form on file at Archaeological Records Office, UM, Missoula, Montana.

1969b "Lookout Cave (24PH402), a Preliminary Report on Surface Materials" *Archaeology in Montana*, 10(3): 13-33.

Brumley, John

2009 Personal Communication regarding Artifact Analysis of Lookout Cave Material.

Brumley, John and Patrick Rennie

1993 *The Results of Investigations at the King Site along the Eastern Margins of the Little Rocky Mountains*. Consultant report: Ethnos Consultants.

Greer, Mavis and John Greer

1994 *1994 Addendum to Site 24PH402, Lookout Cave*. Site form on file at Archaeological Records Office, UM, Missoula, Montana.

1997 Bear Imagery in Central Montana Rock Art. *American Indian Rock Art*, Volume 23, pp. 85-94.

Havre Daily News

1925 "Little Rockies Indian Caves." November 15, 1925, p. 4.

US DOI BLM Lewistown District Office

1996 *Final Environmental Impact Statement Zortman and Landusky Mines*.

Walker-Kuntz, Patrick and Sunday Walker-Kuntz

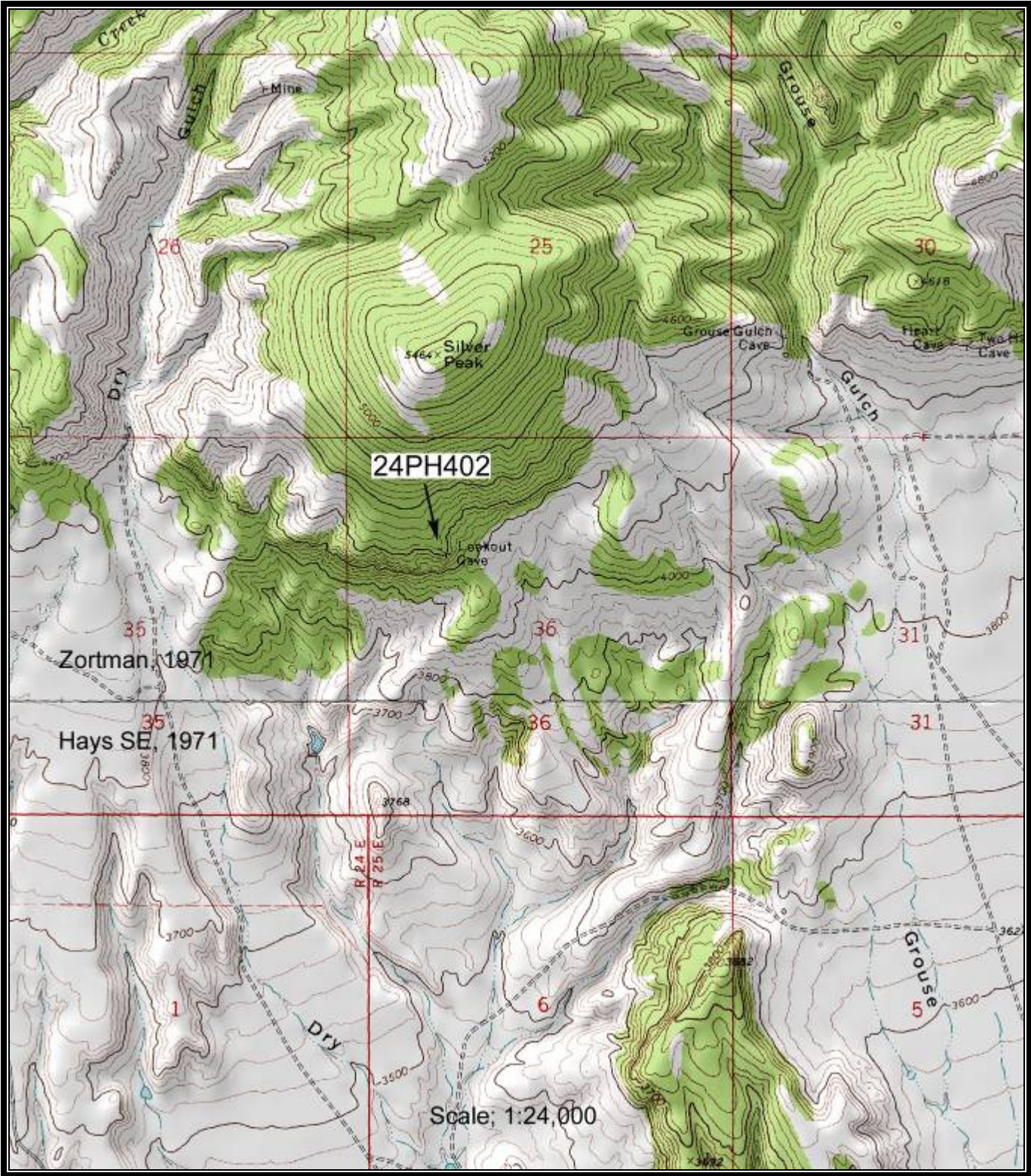
2007 *Class I Overview of the Malta RMP Area: Including portions of Glacier, Chouteau, Liberty, Toole, Hill, Blaine, Phillips, and Valley Counties, Montana*. Field Research Services: Billings, Montana

Williams, Burton

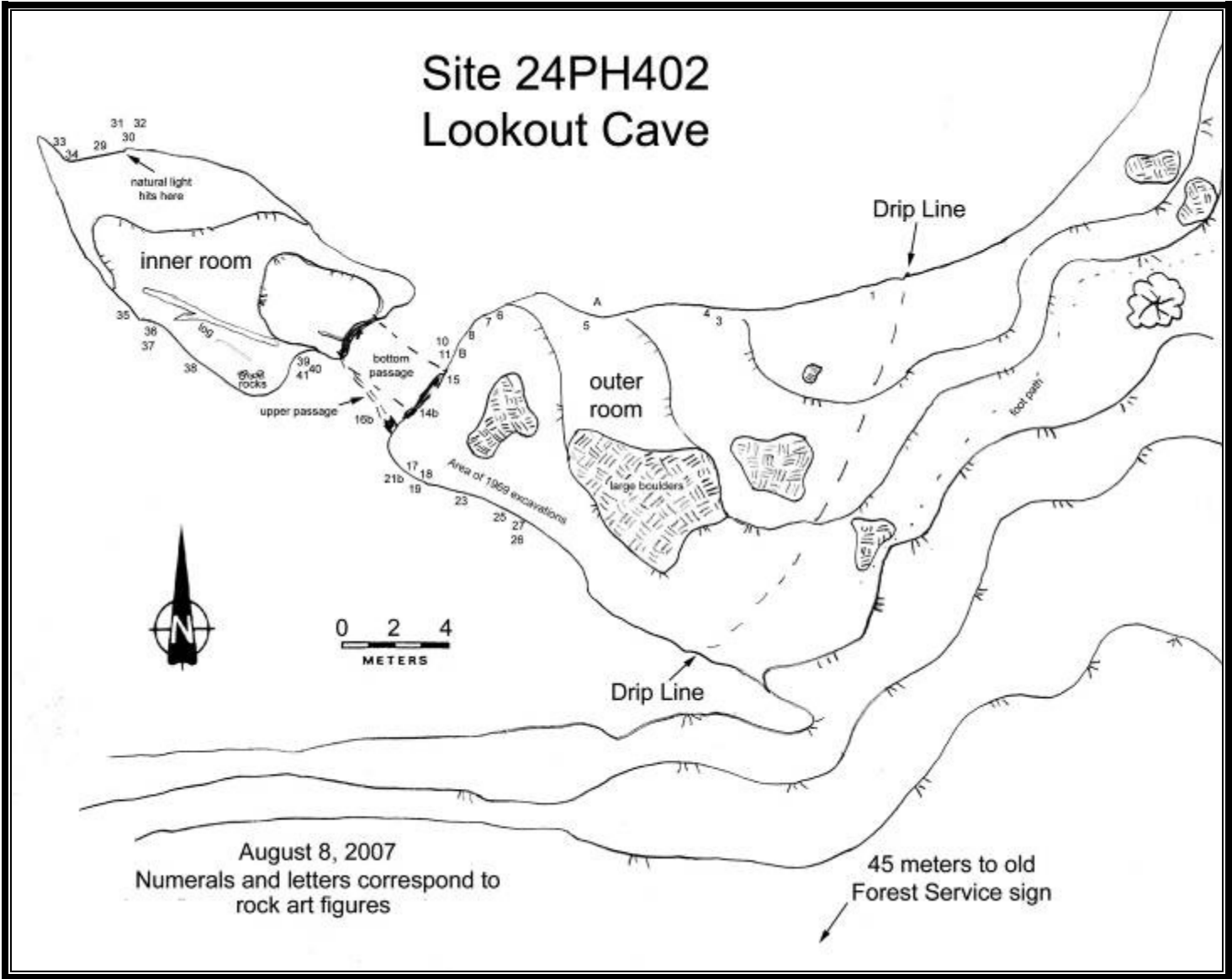
1977 Lookout Cave. BLM Report

Woods, Clyde M.

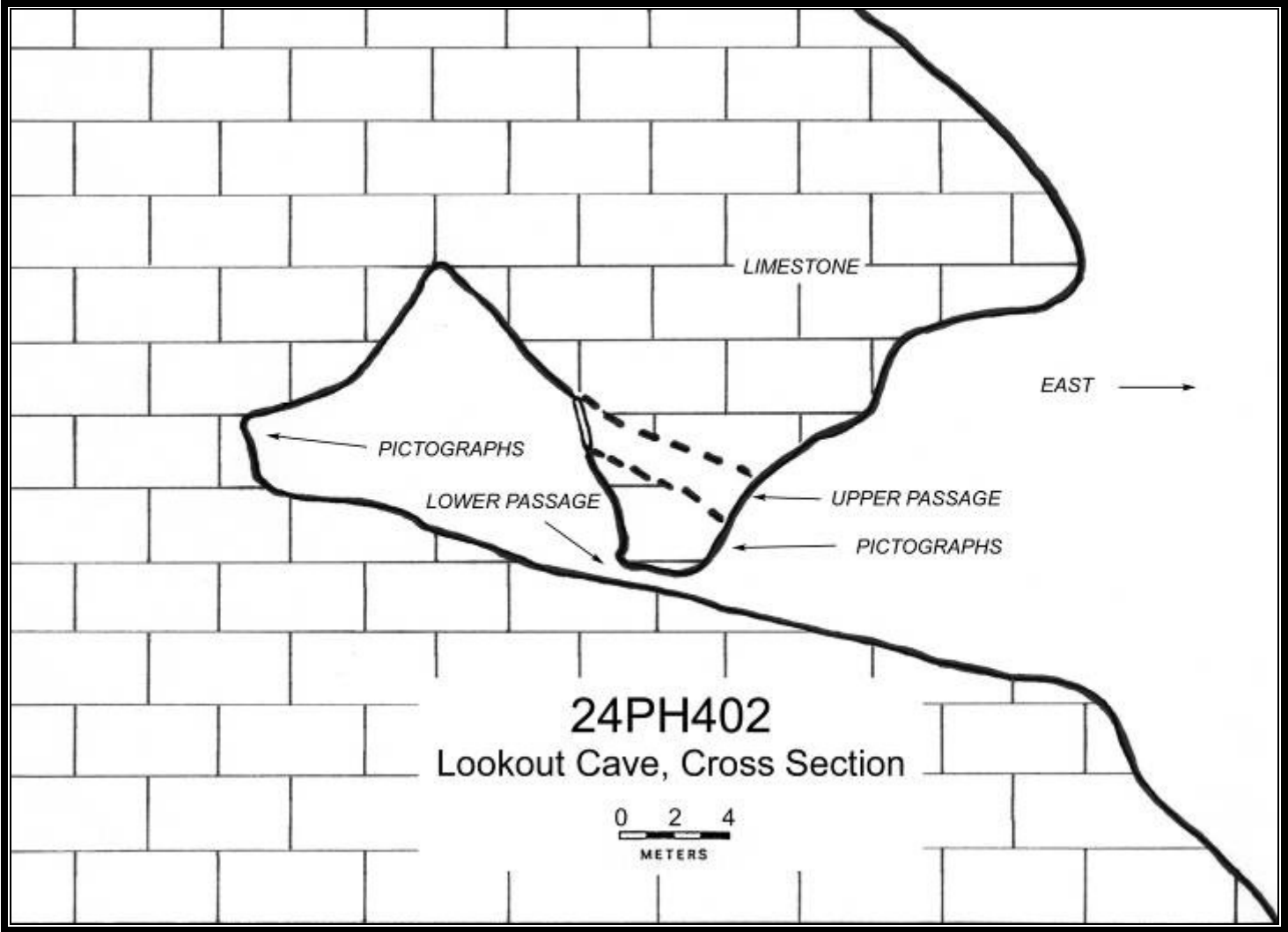
1981 *Native American Cultural Resources: Fort Peck-Havre Transmission Line Project, Montana: Environmental Report, 1982, Vol. 4: Cultural Environment*. Report prepared for Western Area Power Administration.



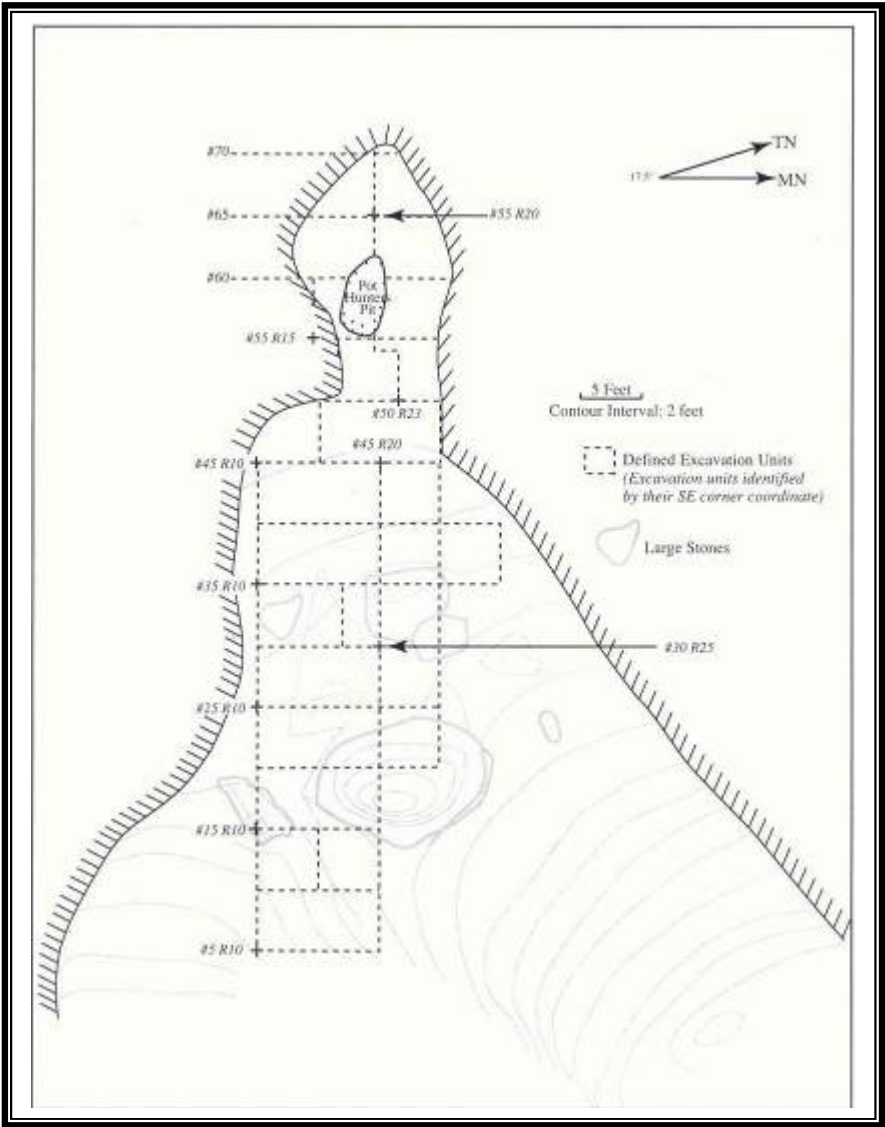
Zortman and Hays SE USGS Topographic Maps



Plan-view sketch map of the site drawn during the 2007 field visit.



Profile Sketch of Cave in Cross Section



Sketch map of 1969 excavations (Drawing courtesy of John Brumley).

In accordance with the March 2005 Photo Policy expansion, the photos that accompany this nomination are printed on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, using a Hewlett Packard 100 gray photo cartridge. This combination of paper and inks is included on the NR's list of "Acceptable Ink and Paper combinations for Digital Images." The images are also recorded on an archival CD-R with a resolution at least 1200x1800 pixels, 300 dpi in "true color" 24-bit format.

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402
County and State: Phillips County, Montana
Photographer: John Brumley
Date of Photograph: 1969
Location of original negative: MT SHOPO
Description and view of camera: Entrance of Lookout Cave, view to west-northwest.
Photograph Number: 0001

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402
County and State: Phillips County, Montana
Photographer: Sunday Walker-Kuntz
Date of Photograph: June 2007
Location of original negative: MT SHOPO
Description and view of camera: View from Entrance of Lookout Cave, view to south-southeast.
Photograph Number: 0002

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402
County and State: Phillips County, Montana
Photographer: John Brumley
Date of Photograph: 1969
Location of original negative: MT SHOPO
Description and view of camera: Excavations in Progress, view to northwest.
Photograph Number: 0003

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402
County and State: Phillips County, Montana
Photographer: Sunday Walker-Kuntz
Date of Photograph: June 2007
Location of original negative: MT SHOPO
Description and view of camera: Cave entrance, photo taken during site visit 2007, view to northwest.
Photograph Number: 0004

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402
County and State: Phillips County, Montana
Photographer: John Brumley
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of original negative: MT SHOPO
Description and view of camera: Arrowshafts with nocks and sinew, view NA
Photograph Number: 0005

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402
County and State: Phillips County, Montana
Photographer: John Brumley
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of original negative: MT SHOPO
Description and view of camera: Wooden Flute, or Whistle, with Incised Insects., view NA
Photograph Number: 0006

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402
County and State: Phillips County, Montana
Photographer: John Brumley
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of original negative: MT SHOPO
Description and view of camera: Lance and sinew bound points recovered from 24PH402., view NA
Photograph Number: 0007

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402
County and State: Phillips County, Montana
Photographer: John Brumley
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of original negative: MT SHOPO
Description and view of camera: Detail of sinew bound and ochre stained projectile points, view NA
Photograph Number: 0008

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402
County and State: Phillips County, Montana
Photographer: John Brumley
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of original negative: MT SHOPO
Description and view of camera: A selection of projectile point recovered from 24PH402, view NA
Photograph Number: 0009

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402
County and State: Phillips County, Montana
Photographer: John Brumley
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of original negative: MT SHOPO
Description and view of camera: A variety of decorative items from Lookout Cave, view NA
Photograph Number: 00010

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402
County and State: Phillips County, Montana
Photographer: John Brumley
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of original negative: MT SHOPO
Description and view of camera: Nocked arrowshafts from Lookout Cave, view NA
Photograph Number: 0011

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402
County and State: Phillips County, Montana
Photographer: John Brumley
Date of Photograph: 2007
Location of original negative: MT SHOPO
Description and view of camera: Arrowshafts from Lookout Cave, view NA
Photograph Number: 0012

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402

County and State: Phillips County, Montana

Photographer: Sunday Walker-Kuntz

Date of Photograph: June 2007

Location of original negative: MT SHOPO

Description and view of camera: Bison pictograph (29 on the sketch map). This figure is located on the small naturally lighted portion of the back of the inner chamber. This reproduction does not show the faint legs that extend below the body, view NA

Photograph Number: 0013

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402

County and State: Phillips County, Montana

Photographer: Sunday Walker-Kuntz

Date of Photograph: June 2007

Location of original negative: MT SHOPO

Description and view of camera: Typical "M-shaped" anthropomorph at Lookout Cave. Several examples of this basic design are present in red, yellow, and black pigment. view NA

Photograph Number: 0014

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402

County and State: Phillips County, Montana

Photographer: Sunday Walker-Kuntz

Date of Photograph: June 2007

Location of original negative: MT SHOPO

Description and view of camera: Pictograph A. Anthropomorph with headdress., view NA

Photograph Number: 0015

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402

County and State: Phillips County, Montana

Photographer: Sunday Walker-Kuntz

Date of Photograph: June 2007

Location of original negative: MT SHOPO

Description and view of camera: Pictograph B. Scorpion?., view NA

Photograph Number: 0016

Name: Lookout Cave 24PH402

County and State: Phillips County, Montana

Photographer: Sunday Walker-Kuntz

Date of Photograph: June 2007

Location of original negative: MT SHOPO

Description and view of camera: Mapping a portion of the outer room in vicinity of the 1969 excavations. The entrance to inner room is behind Patrick Walker-Kuntz. View to the north-northwest.

Photograph Number: 0017



Photo Number 0001. Entrance of Lookout Cave, photo taken in 1969. View to the west-northwest.



Photo Number 0002. View from the Entrance of Lookout Cave in 2007. View to the south-southeast.



Photo Number 0003. Excavations in progress, 1969. View to the northwest.



Photo Number 0004. Cave entrance, photo taken during site visit 2007. View to the northwest.



Photo Number 0005. Arrowshafts with nocks and sinew.



Photo Number 0006. Wooden Flute, or Whistle, with Incised Insects.



Photo Number 0007. Lance and sinew bound points recovered from 24PH402

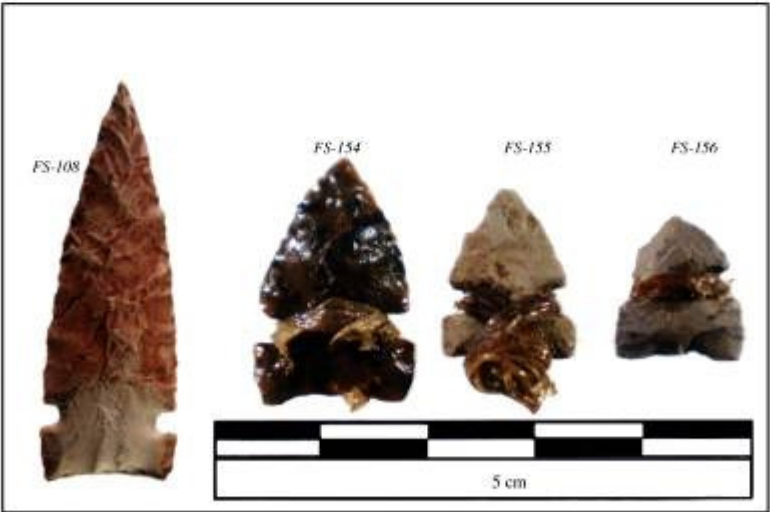


Photo Number 0008. Detail of sinew bound and ochre stained projectile points.



Photo Number 0009. A selection of projectile point recovered from 24PH402.



Photo Number 10. A variety of decorative items from Lookout Cave.



Photo Number 11. Nocked arrowshafts from Lookout Cave.



Photo Number 12. Arrowshafts from Lookout Cave.

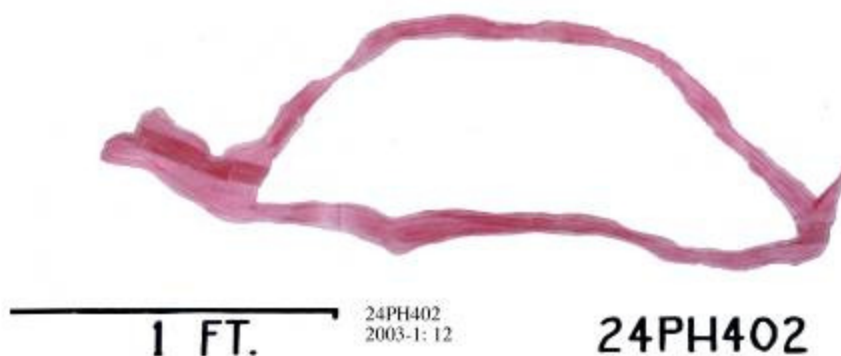


Photo Number 13. Bison pictograph (29 on the sketch map). This figure is located on the small naturally lighted portion of the back of the inner chamber. This reproduction does not show the faint legs that extend below the body.

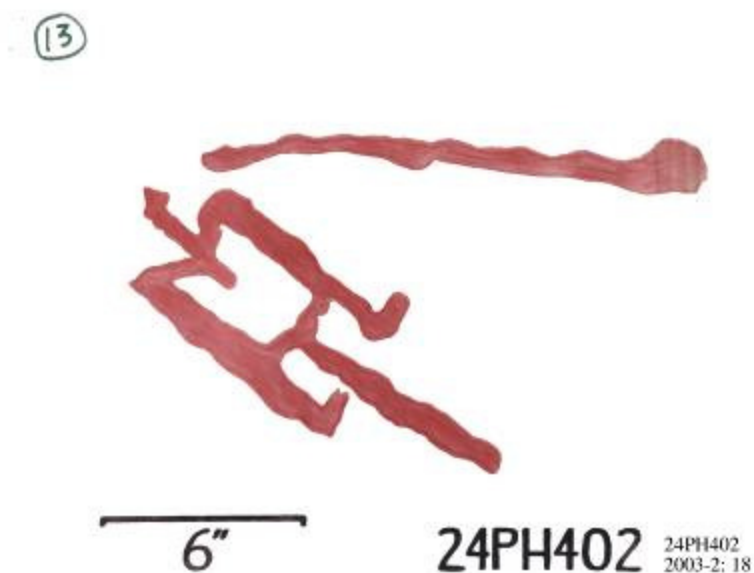


Photo Number 14. Typical "M-shaped" anthropomorph at Lookout Cave. Several examples of this basic design are present in red, yellow, and black pigment.



Photo Number 15. Pictograph A. Anthropomorph with headdress.



Photo Number 16. Pictograph B. Scorpion?



Photo Number 17. Mapping a portion of the outer room in vicinity of the 1969 excavations.
The entrance to inner room is behind Patrick Walker-Kuntz. View to
the north-northwest.